

sion of a heavy, bifid seta near distal end of P-IV. *U. imamurai* differs in having the coxal area narrower, two pectinate setae at the distal end of P-II rather than three pectinate setae, and differs in proportions of the leg segments.

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## A New Neotropical Subgenus of *Campsomeris* (Hymenoptera: Scoliidae)

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Prof. Bradley (1957) placed his *Campsomeris tenebrica* in the subgenus *Laevicampsomeris* Betrem, 1933. Some important differences exist between the specimens that I have seen that belong to this species (4 ♀ Minas Geras, Brasil 1907 ex coll. Vogt 1960, M. Amsterdam and the typical material) and the

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species of this subgenus that I have before me from the Papuan subregion.

	<i>Laevicampsomeris</i>	<i>C. tenebrica</i>
Carina occipitalis.	broadly interrupted above.	complete.
Temporal ridge.	indistinct, quite near to the eye.	distinct, strongly diverging above from the eye-margin.
Punctate area on the temple near the gena.	only a few punctures.	many punctures.
Anterior margin of the clypeus.	broader medially than at the sides.	as broad medially as at the sides.
Callosity of the pronotum.	almost impunctate.	distinctly punctate.
Anterior part of the cross-furrow of the mesopleuron.	straight or slightly bent.	strongly bent.
Mesopleuron.	entirely impunctate medially.	distinctly punctate medially.
Carina lateralis.	distinct only until the spiracles.	distinct beyond the spiracles.
Area horizontalis medialis.	very short, with parallel or diverging sides.	much longer, with converging sides.
Area horizontalis lateralis.	impunctate or with a cross-band of punctures.	entirely punctate, except on the inner anterior corner.
Abdomen.	tergite 3(2) sparsely but distinctly punctate.	tergite 3(2) impunctate before the subapical row of punctures.
Spurs of tibia III.	longer.	shorter.
Vena recurrens secunda.	absent or very incomplete.	present, distinct.

These differences are so striking that *C. tenebrica* cannot be retained in the taxon *Laevicampsomeris*. The smoothness of many parts of the body, that is so typical, must be regarded as a parallel evolution; therefore this is an analogous, not a homologous character.

I propose for this anomalous South American species the new subgenus *Tenebromeris* subgen. nov., type-species *Campsomeris tenebrica* Bradley 1957.

**TENE Romerois** subgen. nov.

Type-species *Campsomeris tenebrica* Bradley.

Description: See above.

**Campsomeris (Tenebromeris) tenebrica** Bradley.

1957. *Campsomeris tenebrica* Bradley, ♀, *Entom. News*, 68: 97.

1957. *Campsomeris (Laevicampsomeris) tenebrica* Bradley, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* 83: 76.

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### Larval Rash of the American Dagger Moth *Acronycta americana* Harr. (Lepi- doptera: Phalaenidae)

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Both involuntary and voluntary larval urticaria were experienced by the writer in this case. On October 8, 1962, while on a field trip to Umstead State Park, I collected a caterpillar of the American dagger moth and lacking any other container placed it in a paper bag to take it back to the laboratory alive. I placed this bag on the car seat between myself and my colleague who was driving. During the course of the ten-mile trip back to town the caterpillar escaped from the bag and crawled up under my shirt and made contact with the skin area on the inside of my left lower and upper arm, and a large area on the left side of my body. Since the outside temperature was 85 degrees F and it was around 4 o'clock in the afternoon with a brilliant sun shining insects were still very active for this time of year. No pain of contact was noted during the trip of some 30 minutes back to town, but, just before arriving, a marked itching sensation developed on the inside area of my left arm and on the left side of my body above the waist. After 30 minutes the whole area of my arm and side began to break out in a severe rash. There were many areas of 10-15 mm in size which became swollen somewhat as if affected by a stinging

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